

# ORDER TO PERMIT THE TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS TOMORROW

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow, immediately following the laying before the Senate of the pending business and the approval of the Journal, if there is no objection, there be a period for the transaction of routine morning business not exceeding 45 minutes, with statements therein limited to 3 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS OF SENATORS

### SENATOR RICHARD B. RUSSELL

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, among the many fine editorials concerning our late friend and former colleague, Richard B. Russell, a splendid one appeared in the *Twin City Sentinel* of Winston-Salem, N.C., on January 23, 1971. It was written by an esteemed and highly respected editor and publisher, Mr. Wallace Carroll. With his fine perception as to our problems in self-government in our times and with his penetrating analysis of the man and the type of leadership necessary in our system of Government, Mr. Carroll has made a real contribution by his comments on Senator Russell and his remarkable career. I, therefore, ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IN AN AGE THAT OFTEN CONFUSES CELEBRITY WITH STATURE, RICHARD BREVARD RUSSELL WAS THAT RAREST OF CREATURES—A TRULY GREAT MAN

They were almost a physical type, those tall, lean, hungry-looking southern boys who came out of the canebrake country, the small towns, the worn-out bottom land of the South to guide their stricken region toward a better future.

There is an old picture of the late Sen. Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina, then serving as a young aide to Gov. Cole Blease. He is wearing a period collar and high-button shoes and a suit he must have purchased that morning in some crossroads jol'em-down store; but hovering above this uniform of the country bumpkin come to town was that stubborn mouth and the slightly mad eyes of a visionary—eyes that made the men around him seem dull and somehow irrelevant.

And there is an even older picture of Walter George of Georgia, probably in his first celluloid collar, hiding a mind that was like the cutting edge of a trimmer saw behind a clumsy, self-consciously homely exterior; and you wondered if the men of his time knew what demons of ambition possessed and drove him, as they drove the others like him, all of the poor boys rising from the devastation and poverty and bewilderment of a broken rural South to make their impress on the world beyond.

But the prototype—and the best of them—was Richard Brevard Russell of Winder, Georgia. A political animal in the pure Aristotelian sense, Sen. Russell entered the Georgia legislature at the age of 23, left it as Speaker of the Georgia House to run for governor 10 years later, and left that office to

become, through labor and dedication, the greatest American parliamentarian of his age and the equal of any who preceded him.

More than the others, Richard Russell seemed to embody the spiritual loneliness—the sense of isolation—that marked his region. A lifelong bachelor, he was never the gregarious, arm-squeezing southerner of popular legend. His most enduring characteristic was an integrity that one could almost feel, and it was his armor as well. Former Sen. Wayne Morse, often Russell's opponent on the floor, once said that the senior senator from Georgia was "the most virtuous of legislators." It was a fitting compliment, for his pride of self, his honesty and integrity did add up to something very much like virtue.

This did not mean he was made of cotton candy. Throughout the long civil-rights debate of the 'Fifties and 'Sixties, Russell was the most feared of senators. Armed with an incisive knowledge of procedural rules and precedent and custom, he used his 14 southern colleagues like a guerrilla army, watering down this civil-rights bill, killing that one outright, shelving another, altering the substance of all of them.

He was a segregationist, representing a people who knew nothing else, but here again there were contradictions. Never in floor debate or in private statement did he resort to the racist language that characterized even liberal southerners like Olin Johnston; and no man on Capitol Hill did more to encourage and help implement the desegregation of the armed forces—a transition that Sen. Russell could have easily frustrated as ranking member and later, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

He was a great man. It is a term one cannot honestly apply more than a few times in a lifetime, but it can be applied to Richard Brevard Russell. It was a greatness buffeted by an age that demanded things of him he could not conscientiously give, even to be president.

But the worth of this man was written so large that it endured the setbacks, the defeats and the painful humiliations that were his due—surviving all of these things to give that lean, lanky Georgia boy in the celluloid collar an enduring place in our history.

### EDITORIAL TRIBUTE TO FORMER SENATOR NYE, OF NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, one of our leading North Dakota newspapers, the *Bismarck Tribune*, recently published an editorial tribute to one of our former colleagues, Senator Gerald P. Nye. The occasion for the Tribune's editorial was Senator Nye's 78th birthday anniversary, as well as the 26th anniversary of his farewell speech to the U.S. Senate, which was given on December 19, 1944.

The editorial very appropriately alludes to the foresight and wisdom of Senator Nye when in a number of speeches on the Senate floor he warned that the Soviet Union, an ally of ours at that time, could not be trusted. Senator Nye was denounced in some circles for the position in which he so strongly believed. The events of history, however, have been very much in accord with what Senator Nye often stated.

I ask unanimous consent that the *Bismarck Tribune* editorial of December 31, 1970, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

### NYE HARKS BACK 26 YEARS

In Washington, D.C., recently friends and long-time admirers gathered to honor a former United States senator from North Dakota whom many still regard as a prophet before his time.

For Gerald P. Nye, the date, which was December 19, was an anniversary of double significance.

It was his 78th birthday, which provided the occasion for the gathering of his farewell speech to the United States Senate.

Present in the Senate when he made that speech was former Sen. Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, who was present again for the birthday party, as were a number of former Army and Navy officers, veteran Washington correspondents, government big-wigs and others. Wheeler, along with Nye, Vandenberg of Michigan, LaFollette of Wisconsin, Norris of Nebraska, Shipstead of Minnesota, Borah of Idaho, and others, formed the antiwar block that opposed American involvement in World War II.

Nye went to the United States Senate in November, 1925, appointed by then Gov. A. G. Sorlie to fill the vacancy created by the death of Sen. Edwin F. Ladd. He was so "liberal" that the conservative *Chicago Tribune* used to label him (Rad-ND). But along came Franklin Roosevelt's effort to "pack" the United States Supreme Court and later to involve this country in the war being fought in Europe, Nye won the "conservative" tag. He was damned as an isolationist.

And so, on Aug. 10, 1937, Nye stood on the Senate floor and called for a stop to export of American scrap iron to Japan. There is, he said, "the probability that one day we may receive this scrap back home here in the flesh and in the bodies of our men." He was roundly condemned for such scare-mongering, of course, but what he said proved eventually to be true.

He made other predictions, but perhaps the most interesting was one he made in his valedictory Dec. 19, 1944, a month and a half after his defeat for re-election.

First he said that the war in Europe had already cost America \$200 billion and that before it was over it would cost us \$100 billion more. He was, of course far low in his estimate. "And where will the United States be when this comes to pass?" he asked, "Holding the bag as usual. Our people will be staggering under a debt that may even go beyond the \$300 billion mark." Again he was moderate, since the permanent federal debt now approaches \$380 billion.

Then he warned that Russia, regarded by many in 1944 as a trusted ally that would work harmoniously with America to create a better world, could not be trusted. Within 10 years, he said, "we shall be told that we must go into a European war to keep Russia from seizing control of the world."

It didn't take that long for the Cold War to start, and so did fighting to save Greece from communism, followed by the Berlin airlift, the war in Korea and then the war in Vietnam, the enemy in each instance being supplied with arms and technology by that same Russia.

Nye was denounced then, of course, as "irresponsible" and "reckless," but today his words have the edge of prophecy. Had he been listened to some of the problems we face today might have been avoided.

### AMATEUR RADIO RIGHTS FOR RESIDENT ALIENS

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, in 1964 Congress passed legislation which gave visitors from foreign lands the right to operate amateur radio equipment in the United States. Today, I will propose

extending the same privilege to American immigrants.

As many of the Members present will recall, the earlier law arose out of a bill which I had introduced, for myself and 17 of my colleagues, to allow visitors from abroad to operate ham radios here if their home countries gave reciprocal rights to U.S. citizens.

Mr. President, I am pleased to report that during the past 6 fiscal years, more than 1,700 alien radio operators have received authorizations pursuant to the reciprocal program. In fact, by fiscal year 1970 the number of aliens receiving radio privileges had jumped to more than 500 a year.

However, after the inauguration of the new system, I was surprised to learn an important group of aliens had been excluded from its benefits. While the law worked well for temporary visitors, it did nothing for permanent residents. This works a particular inequity in the case of immigrants who are so strongly attracted to the United States that they wish to become American citizens.

Let me assure my colleagues there is nothing intentional about this. Frankly, it is the unfortunate result of a technical oversight. These prospective citizens have fallen into a wide legislative gap which, on one side, benefits temporary visitors, and on the other side, American citizens. Today I shall seek to close this gap by introducing legislation which will provide full amateur radio rights to American immigrants.

Mr. President, the bill I propose is identical to S. 1466 which I had introduced in the 91st Congress. That measure passed the Senate in November of 1970 and received a favorable nod from the Subcommittee on Communications of the House Commerce Committee a month later. But then the national rail strike and other emergency problems burst before the committee and S. 1466 had to be set aside in the dying days of the 91st Congress.

In order to revive the measure, I am reintroducing an identical bill today. It is my hope a good part of the momentum that swept the proposal along so far in the last Congress will continue into the current one. I am encouraged to think it will from the warm support the bill already has received from the many Senators who wish to cosponsor it. In fact, it is my great pleasure to announce that 29 Senators from 22 different States will join today as sponsors of the amateur radio bill. To my mind, this indicates an extensive nationwide interest in assisting our immigrant radio amateurs.

Mr. President, it is right that this degree of interest exists. For the present law stands as an unfortunate legal barrier that denies many of our future citizens the full measure of trust and recognition to which they are entitled.

The odd thing is that if an amateur radio hobbyist is merely visiting the United States on a tourist visa, he can operate an amateur radio station while he is here. But, once the same person decides to settle in this country, he becomes promptly disqualified from all right to enjoy his amateur radio pursuits.

But this is not the only inequity pre-

sented. Unfortunately, there are other ways in which a double standard is applied to our immigrants. For example, U.S. immigrants are subject to the payment of American income tax. They also are subject to compulsory military service in the Armed Forces of the United States. And, in fact, many permanent residents who serve in the military are required to use Government radio transmitters.

So, we have the unusual situation where American immigrants are trusted enough to be admitted to our shores for permanent residence. They are required to pay U.S. taxes. They are inducted into the military. And, they are asked to operate military radios as part of their duties. And yet the very same people are not allowed to operate an amateur radio station.

This is downright discrimination, of course, and it is high time Congress took action to correct the matter.

In short, the bill we introduce will achieve this purpose by authorizing the Federal Communications Commission to issue an amateur radio operators license to any resident alien who has declared his intent to become a U.S. citizen. While there are no precise statistics available, I would estimate this authority will benefit less than 500 persons each year. While their numbers are not large, I consider these persons to be deserving of our attention nevertheless. There are human needs and human interests at stake and this is always important.

Mr. President, if we were to put ourselves in the position of American immigrants, and consider that it was us who were faced with a change in our citizenship, we could imagine some of the practical and emotional concerns that would confront us. There is no reason to add to these, in the case of permanent residents, by refusing to allow amateur radio enthusiasts among them the right to operate their equipment for several years while they await American citizenship.

There is no opposition to this measure. It is completely noncontroversial. It is equitable. It will improve our foreign relations image. And it is supported by a wide group of amateur radio clubs and organizations across the globe.

In particular the American Radio Relay League and the International Amateur Radio Union have each endorsed the proposal. The ARRL represents most of the 300,000 American amateur radio operators and the IARU is composed of national amateur radio societies from 55 other countries around the world.

In closing, Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to take prompt and favorable action on behalf of our immigrant radio amateurs.

#### THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MR. TALMADGE. Mr. President, periodically a small group of the Nation's commentators, columnists, politicians, and others resurrect a collection of time-worn clichés, half-truths, and discredited statements in an effort to generate some

support for their never successful but never forgotten campaign to smear the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its distinguished Director, J. Edgar Hoover. Each renewed smear campaign generally results in some "new" approach to the "get-Hoover drive."

This year the popular method seems to be what one columnist has referred to as an "FBI-type" investigation during which Mr. Hoover's trash has been searched, he has been followed and attempts have been made to eavesdrop on his conversations in public places. But once again the best efforts of these individuals have revealed little more than the fact that Mr. Hoover takes a very strong stand against crime and all types of subversive activities and insists upon a very strict code of conduct for the men and women in the FBI. Thank God he does.

And then there is always the point of Mr. Hoover's age. His critics never fail to emphasize this as though the mere fact that he is 76 automatically should relegate him to the pages of history.

I am sure I do not need to remind my fellow Senators that age alone is no criteria on which to judge a man. Some individuals reach the age of reason and maturity at a very young age while others never seem to reach that plateau. Others are "over the hill" at a very early age while some of this Nation's most prominent leaders in all fields of endeavor have functioned with outstanding abilities into their seventies and eighties. Mr. Hoover, I think, is such a man.

Mr. President, Mr. Hoover certainly has far more supporters than detractors. He is held in particular esteem in my State and as evidence of this I would like to include at this point in the RECORD two recent editorials from newspapers in Georgia.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Moultrie (Ga.) Observer, Jan. 5, 1971]

#### THE TWO MISUNDERSTOOD HOOVER

Historians within recent years have been delving deeper into the background and record of Herbert Hoover, during whose administration the nation experienced its worst economic depression in U.S. history. The general conclusion has been that Hoover may have been the "most misunderstood man in American public life."

Hoover was maligned from coast to coast, and he was the butt of ridicule and hateful comments for more than 30 years. Yet he apparently was a wealthy mining engineer of great reputation and compassion for his fellowmen. He was, to quote many of the historians and economists, a victim of circumstance in the midst of an economic avalanche which nobody could control until it hit bottom.

Now it appears that certain forces have directed their guns on J. Edgar Hoover, who for almost 47 years has headed the Bureau of Investigation—one of the greatest law investigative forces ever put together by civilized countries.

There are those among us in America, and with support from anti-American links in other nations, who would now hold FBI Director Hoover up to ridicule and public animosity. All sorts of stories and wild allegations are being made—a recognizable form of the whispering campaign to spread propaganda and falsehoods.